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The China Mail

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No. 17,380

號四月二十年八十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$2.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



Tel. 489.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES

A Fine Variety of Delicious Confections

CHESNEY'S EXQUISITE CHOCOLATES.

NUTS & FRUITS WITH CREAM.

The "BENDOLLER GIRL" Assorted Chocolates.

"BENDOLLER" Chocolates.

"MAISIE" Chocolates.

"GOLDEN GATE" Chocolates.

Chesney's Boiled Sweets of the
finest quality in Glass Jars.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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SHIRTS & COLLARS



COLLARS

\$4 a Dozen.

DAY & DRESS

SHIRTS

Fashionable Styles.

SOLE AGENTS:

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
TELEPHONE 1355.

Disa Bros

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 1415.

DONNELLY & WHYTE

WINE MERCHANTS

THE MAGISTRACY

A QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTION.

Charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with being in possession of 17 tacks of opium cross, being 15 tacks in excess of the quantity allowed, a Chinese woman pleaded not guilty, saying she was in desperate circumstances and had recently come to the Colony to collect a debt from a male Chinese and was given the opium instead.

Questioned by his Worship as to whether she could produce the man, defendant replied that she did not know where he lived and was therefore unable to find him.

A fine of \$80 was imposed with an alternative of one month's hard labour.

THEFT ON BOARD S.S. COLUMBIA

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with the larceny of a quantity of iron pipes on board the S.S. Columbia.

Sergeant Davis prosecuted. Mr. George Constantine, an engineer on the steamer, gave evidence to the effect that he happened to go to the storeroom where various kinds of pipes were stored, and then he saw defendant with another man in the act of tying up some of the pipes. Before witness could question them they fled on to the deck. Defendant, who was recognised by witness, was subsequently arrested.

Questioned by his Worship, witness said defendant had no business to be in the steamer.

Defendant stated he was employed on board the steamer as a greaser. He lost his tobacco-bag and was searching for it in the storeroom when the engineer came in.

Two previous convictions were registered against defendant and he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared before Mr. Melbourne and applied for a remand in the case of a Chinese who was charged with causing an obstruction in Wing Fong Street in exposing his fish for sale. Bail was fixed at \$25.

VAGRANTS OR DESERTERS?

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, W. Rutherford, J. Marginson, John Morgan, W. Vanecko, A. Sinden and T. Ryerson, seamen from the Belgian S.S. Le Avenir were charged with being vagrants.

It appeared that these men deserted from the steamer which sailed on Thursday last. The Police, at the request of the Harbour Master, rounded up four of the men, but by that time the steamer had sailed. The other two men also were subsequently arrested. They were sent to the French Consul, who also acts as Consul for Belgium, but he sent them back to the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master asked that they be detained until he could communicate with the Consul as to whether they should be charged with desertion or otherwise. The Consul declined to charge them, and yesterday Inspector Kent, again communicated with the Harbour Master who informed him that the French Consul had cabled to Peking on the matter but had so far received no reply. Inspector Kent thought that the best course to adopt would be to charge defendants with vagrancy, after which he would communicate with the Government as to what should be done with them. They had so far been detained at the Central Police Station, and as they had no money, the Police had to provide food for them, which cost as much as \$9.00 a day.

Defendants admitted that they were vagrants, and his Worship said he had no alternative but to send them to the House of Detention.

DANGEROUS WAGON

Charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with being in possession of 17 tacks of opium cross, being 15 tacks in excess of the quantity allowed, a Chinese woman pleaded not guilty, saying she was in desperate circumstances and had recently come to the Colony to collect a debt from a male Chinese and was given the opium instead.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

London, December 2nd.
Rubber is quoted at 24 1/2 buyers. The market is firmer.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 2nd.
The silver market is unchanged.

A MAGNIFICENT EPILOGUE OF THE WAR.

Paris, December 2nd.
A Havas message says: President Poincaré yesterday attended the annual gathering at Champs-Élysées in honour of the French soldiers who fell during the siege of 1870. The President said that in history the darkest days of 1870 would be viewed only through a prism of new glory. The battle of the Marne, the defence of Verdun and the rout of the Germans formed a magnificent epilogue of the war of 1870.

SIX OFFICIAL VISITS TO PARIS.

Paris, December 2nd.
A Havas message says: At least six official visits to Paris are expected to take place during Dec. King Albert is arriving next Thursday, while the other visitors will be President Wilson, the King of the Hellenes, the Prince Regent of Serbia, the King of Greece and a British Naval Deputation.

THE FRENCH RECEPTION IN MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Paris, December 2nd.
A Havas message says: Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau were given a wonderful reception in London yesterday. They were welcomed at Charing Cross by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Premier, a packed mass of people greeting them with volleys of cheers. The British Press gave a full account of the reception, and had the confidence of the Allied nations. The visit of the two French leaders is to arrange with Signor Orlando and Baron Boninno the preliminaries of the Peace Conference.

THE PEACE FACT.

Paris, December 2nd.
A Havas message says: The prolongation of the peace treaty in London in September, 1914, beyond the signature of the peace treaty, the Press also urged the settling of the procedure. The latter will consist of a preliminary conversation among the plenipotentiaries appointed by the Associated Powers. There will afterwards be a more general conversation among the plenipotentiaries. The first phase will begin after President Wilson's arrival.

RICHEST WOMAN IN BRITAIN.

Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, who was reported to be the richest woman in the kingdom, died at a London residence in Cavendish Square early on September 21 at the age of 78. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Miles Talbot, who represented Glamorganshire in Parliament for 69 years, and was the widow of the late Mr. Talbot.

The Talbot family had a large landed estate in the Rhondda and other South Wales valleys. The Marquis of Bute owned 12,000 acres in the Gower Peninsula. She was a religious and charitable person.

The late Mr. C. B. M. Talbot left a fortune estimated at any how up to £2,000,000. Miss Talbot was the owner of real estate worth £1,000,000 and the beneficiary of trust funds of several millions. In recent years Fort Talbot, which forms part of the estate, had developed into an important sea port and industrial centre.

Western Market to have its sharp edge taken off when he was arrested.

His plea was not accepted by Mr. Wood, who sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

HARBOURING A WOMAN.

Before Mr. Wood a Chinese woman, aged 21, was charged with harbouring a woman, who was a deserter from the British Army. The woman was charged with harbouring a woman, who was a deserter from the British Army. The woman was charged with harbouring a woman, who was a deserter from the British Army.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

BOLD FINANCE TO AVERT TROUBLES.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes in the *Evening Standard*:—
To many of us the financial side of the war is a perfect nightmare. We cannot see any alternative between a continued taxation which would weigh upon us for ever and a compulsory levy upon capital which would cause such an economic crisis as the world has never seen. It is difficult to say which of the two is the more fatal to the nation. We beat Napoleon, but he left our National Debt, like his Corsican stiletto, deep in our vitals to plague us for a century. It looks as if several centuries would pass before our children would get the burden of William IV. off their weary backs.

And now there comes forward an American man of affairs—Mr. A. E. Sullwell, a man of ripe experience, who has been at the head of a great transatlantic railroad, and he outlines a scheme by which all our troubles may be averted. It is at least worthy of most serious discussion, and in discussing it we should not let smaller difficulties or objections stand in the way. It is a time for new methods since the emergency is new.

FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.
Put in a nutshell, this scheme is to draw upon the resources of the future instead of the past in finding this money, and to pool the matter with all the other nations concerned. In detail it would be worked like this: The nations interested, including the Central Powers, would solemnly bind themselves to a peace of a hundred years, and also to boycott utterly any nation which broke the pledge. Large financial guarantees would also be required, to be held by some central authority. This is the first step in the plan, and it is the most easy since it is inconceivable that any nation will be in a position to wage an expensive war for a century to come.

The second stage is that all nations concerned shall pledge themselves to reduce their military and naval expenses by three-quarters of what they were in the three average years before the war. Their taxation, however, should be kept at not less than the same average as during these years. This would give in Great Britain alone a saving of about £50,000,000 a year in excess of expenditure. This sum, together with similar sums from all other nations, is paid into a central fund which would amount up from year to year at a rate of not less than 250 millions a year, and must in course of time represent an enormous total. This sum could be reckoned upon and used as a security before a man could raise money on a revolutionary interest. This enormous central security should be a guarantee for bonds which should be issued to each nation in proportion to its expense incurred by the war. Thus, when the delegates meet, Britain claims, we will say, five thousand millions. Bonds to that face value are handed over. The British delegate then hands a thousand millions, or whatever the figure may be to the American delegate, but receives bonds from France, Italy, Russia, or whoever owes us money. Thus in a single sitting the whole readjustment can be made on paper.

The British delegate now takes his bond home and lodges it at the Bank of England. Smaller notes, in tens, hundreds, and thousands, are issued on the security of that bond, and passed into circulation. All the nations concerned having agreed to accept them at face value as international currency, interest upon debt, and finally the debt itself, is paid off in this paper, which is really money, as our present notes are money, since they are guaranteed by the credit of the whole world, and by a central sum which will furnish ample security.

GUARANTEE AGAINST AGGRESSION.

This plan does not mean that Germany will escape financial retribution. Any proportion of her bonds can be demanded from her at the final readjustment. On the other hand, if she and her Allies have to pay so much into the international exchequer every year, it will be a guarantee against any aggression which would forfeit all benefit from this accumulated wealth.

Such a bold outline is the plan which seems to me to be the alternative to a very terrible future for the human race. I submit that it is entitled to our most close and sympathetic attention. It will no doubt be open to objections, but are they more weighty than the objections which apply to any alternative course? There will be talk of inflation, but so long as the central security is sufficient there is no inflation, and the currency can be issued only in proportion to the growth of that security. There will also be talk of the security being too small to guarantee the world, but it will be a guarantee against any aggression which would forfeit all benefit from this accumulated wealth.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

NEW MOTORS & MACHINERY IN STOCK.

Ford Touring Cars	\$ 1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7.9 H.P.	580
Liberty Drive 24 H.P. outboard	150
Caille Marine Motors 4 H.P.	300
Scripps Marine Motors 27 H.P.	2,400
Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P.	2,400
8 H.P. Stationary Engine	1,200
4 H.P. Stationary Engine	550
Royal Typewriters	140-180
Air Compressors	84
Tools for metal working and Repairs.	
Oils, Grease, and numerous accessories.	
Motor Boats built to any design from 450	
Jeyes' Fluid (gall. tin)	2.40

The Aristocracy of Motor Service

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department.
No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Phone 2347.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW SHIPMENT

CHOCOLATES & OTHER CONFECTIONERY.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY

MEHTA & CO.

HONGKONG'S NOTED SILK STORE
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS

NEW EIDERDOWN QUILTS

JUST ARRIVED



THE IDEAL DISINFECTANT
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. A. 4th & 5th Editions
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,
the 6th Dec., 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Loe House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Deeble and Single Bedsteads, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, Double and Single
Wardrobes, Upholstered Suite Furni-
ture, a quantity of Dining Room
Furniture, including Dinner and Tea
Service, E.P. Ware, Cutlery and Glass
Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office
Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

Also
A quantity of
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
Typewriters, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
SATURDAY,
the 7th December, 1918, at 12.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Loe House Street.

Four Well-marked FOX TERRIER
PUPS—about 2 months old.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
THURSDAY,
the 12th December, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
Steamer now running between
this Port and Haiphong.

The ENGINES and BOILER as they
now stand in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:—
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by
24 stroke.

Boiler, 15 x 10, working pressure
150 lbs., on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with
Engine Seat, Funnel and Stays, and all
Piping, &c., connected with the above
mentioned Engine and Boiler.

DETAILED:—
On shore at Kwong Tung Cheong's
shipyard.

Immediately following this Sale will
be offered.

One 250 Ton STEEL LIGHTER.

DESCRIPTION:—
Built of steel plates 3 x 3 x 1/2, and
Length 110 feet
Beam 31 feet
Depth 7 feet

Also
A quantity of
STEEL FRAMES 3 x 3 x 3/4,
STEEL PLATES.

And
Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c.

The above mentioned Steamer will be
in Hongkong about 7th December when
inspecting order may be obtained from
the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
SATURDAY,
the 7th December, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at the Married Quarters, Victoria
Gaol, Top Flat.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

contained therein.

comprising:—
Hafstead, Upholstered, Arm-chair
and Sofa, Carpeted, Pictures, Curtains,
&c., Dining Room, Furniture and
Crockery, (2 Mirrors), Large Marble-
top, Dressing Table, Camphorwood
Chest of Drawers, &c., &c.

Also
Cabinet, Singer's Sewing Machine,
Electric Fan, a number of Door Mats,
a quantity of Linoleum, (New) and
several lots of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday the 6th inst. at
10.30 a.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

FOUND

FOUND—In Kowloon along banked
Black & White DOG. Breed
uncertain. License No. 743. Owner
can have same by applying at the
Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S
SOCIETY.

BY Kind Permission of the Military
Authorities, a **DANCE** will be
held on **SATURDAY**, the 7th inst. at
8.30 p.m. in the **CINERAMA** DANCE
HALL, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets
of Admission, including light Refresh-
ment, at \$2 per head, will be obtain-
able at the entrance. The Officials
connected with Heather Day and the
Fair request all ladies who assisted
in these functions to attend as their
guests.

Any surplus funds after expenses
are paid go to St. Andrew's War
Charities.

Late Trams and Ferries will be
arranged.

There will be no Auctions, Raffles
or other Organizations.

The Refreshments will be supplied
by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG POLICE
RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL.

CITY HALL, FRIDAY, DEC. 13TH, 1918.
8 P.M.

TICKETS:
Members of Police Reserve... \$3.
Non-Members... \$5.
Ladies... Free.

TICKETS may be obtained by or
through Members of the Police
Reserve only. Applications must be
made in person to the Invitation Com-
mittee at Headquarters Club on and
after **TUESDAY**, December 3rd, between
the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. Applications
by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory.
Other Fancy Dress or ordinary Evening
Dress may be worn. Prizes will be
given, however, only for the most
original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will **CLOSE** on
TUESDAY, December 10th, but at an
earlier date if necessary.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1918.

VICTORIA GOLF, LTD.

34, Des Vaux Road Central
Telephone No. 5867.

We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

the late **WEN TING,**
14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THE MOTORING WORLD.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON
CURRENT TOPICS.

NEW YORK HEADLAMP LAW.

In connection with a law in force in
the State of New York to the effect that
the headlamps fitted to automobiles must
be of such design and construction and
so adjusted and operated as to avoid
giving forth a dangerous dazzle of light
and yet to give sufficient light to reveal
any object at least 200 feet away from
the car, the Secretary of State for New
York has for some months been working
with a special committee of the Society
of Automotive Engineers and the Society
of Illuminating Engineers with the idea
of formulating a standard test.

THE OFFICIAL SPECIFICATIONS.

As a result of this collaboration the
following specifications, to which head-
lamps must conform to be acceptable,
have been laid down:—

1. The candlepower must be at least
1,200 at a distance of 500 feet in front
of the car and at a point between the
roadway and forty-two inches above it.

2. The candlepower must not exceed
2,400 at a distance of 100 feet in front
of the car at a point sixty inches (or any
higher) above the road.

3. The candlepower must not exceed
800 at a distance of 100 feet in front of
the car and seven feet to the left of the
centre of the car at a point sixty inches
above the road.

In each case the standard of candle-
power refers to a pair of lamps.

In addition, to setting this standard,
the Secretary of State has made arrange-
ments for tests to be made of lamps sub-
mitted to a special laboratory by lamp
manufacturers and by makers of anti-
dazzle devices. These lamps will be
tested in accordance with a standard
method, particulars of which have been
announced. If the lamps conform to
specifications a certificate to that effect
will be given to the manufacturer.

MANUFACTURERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

The lamp bulbs to be used in these
tests are of two types: (a) Vacuum type,
6.8 volts, 17 c.p., and (b) gas-filled type
(generally known as the "half-watt"),
6.8 volts, 20 c.p. If the lamps submitted
cannot be made to conform to the speci-
fications using the standard bulbs, but
can be made to do so with bulbs of
another candlepower, they may be passed
with a note as to the limitations in this
respect. The front glasses of the lamps
submitted for test are, whenever possible,
to be of 8 1/2 ins. diameter.

Lamp manufacturers will, presumably,
issue a certificate with their lamps stating
they have passed the State test with
bulbs of the standard, or a stated candle-
power, and if thereafter the user should
utilize bulbs of greater or less candle-
power he alone would be responsible
should he be charged subsequently with
not conforming to the law. Within a
week of the issue of the specification,
fourty-three lamp manufacturers in the
States had submitted samples of their
products for test.

EXCESSIVE CONDITIONS.

The regulation that a headlamp must
be of a minimum candlepower at a dis-
tance of 200 feet from the car will, we
think, says "The Autocar," in practice
be more difficult to observe than the
restriction of the light within the maxi-
mum. For instance, it would seem that
if for some reason a motorist's electric
lighting dynamo failed and it became
necessary to get home from some dis-
tance out on the battery alone, he would
run a great risk of his light becoming
more or less dim before the journey's
end and thus rendering himself liable
to prosecution and a fine.

The elimination of individual opinions
on the part of police and magistrates as
to what is or is not a "dazzling light" is
a very admirable feature, but the fact
that a derangement, which quite pos-
sibly might be one that could not be
put right on the road or without expert
assistance, should cause a motorist to
contravene the regulations is not a moti-
vator we should have thought would have
met with the approval of the automobile
interests.

As the first regulation stands, a car
driver cannot comply when using a less
powerful light than that specified, even
though he should drive at a walking
pace, for the question of speed does not
enter into the specification. We are cer-
tainly of the opinion that speed should
have been considered, and that some
loophole in such a direction should have
been left open for the motorist who can-
not, through no fault of his own, com-
ply with the law.

The question as to whether the re-
maining standards are satisfactory or not
from the motorist's point of view is one
that can only be settled by practical
tests on the road with lamps complying
with the standards.

CASE OF THE FORD LAMP.

When the gasoline feed pipe between
tank and carburetor is in contact with a
frame member or part of the body of the
car, but is not securely fastened
down to it, it is a wise precaution to pro-
tect it by means of a piece of rubber
tubing slipped over the pipe or by wrap-
ping it well with adhesive tape. The
feed pipe is usually of thin copper and
any chafing at points of contact with
body or frame will quickly wear it
through and cause a leak. The trouble
is that the friction of such a test is
usually very small, and that a standard
test is usually made at a low speed, and
the leakage is not noticed until the car
is driven at a high speed, when the
leakage is considerable and the danger
of fire is great.

WHY WORRY?



"**WHY** worry? The War's over! So it is. We
have all heard that remark more than once,
but there is much to "worry" about yet.
We're not out of the game simply because the Hun-
s have laid down their guns. What you gave on
Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit
of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands
of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their
lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great
work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we
we have had, and will continue to have, a very com-
fortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to
"worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the
human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may
restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to
the men who fought and bled in war—a debt which
we can never repay. But we can show our apprecia-
tion by giving our last cent to the great work of
mercy in which so many noble men and women are
engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we
grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be
said that our patriotism and honour petered out with
the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put
every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's
Fair. The War-Bond Draining is for the same cause
and its success must be written down in the annals
the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show
tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on
the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest
boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering
worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES.

The particular man demands a particular cigarette.

State Express are made for just such men—men
of discrimination who require the best.

VIRGINIA

No. 555 85 cents.

PER TIN

PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS

ARDAIR, HONGKONG, 1918.

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HONGKONG, 1918.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE

CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to
issue POLICIES, against FIRE, MARINE, PIPE and MOTOR
ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,

Prince's Building. General Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 1 1/2"

CABLE LAY 1 1/2" to 1 1/2"

4 STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

CARS on
HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 &

[illegible]

"VICE VERSA."

STRANGE SOCIAL METAMORPHOSES.

(Mr. Apsey, in his amusing book, "Vice Versa," has made countless readers laugh with his whimsical conception of the ridiculous results that would follow from a staid father suddenly changing places with his own son. Even that fertile novelist, however, could hardly give the public anything more diverting in fiction than the present war has brought about in actual fact, says the "Globe.")

The social upheaval has been universal and complete and has produced results often odd and pathetic in the extreme, but often also as humorous as they have been unexpected. "Every body," apparently, is "on the make," and we have the spectacle of profiteering on the grand scale and on the humblest basis. The war has sharpened people's wits, and the smallest trades in the meanest street has seen his opportunity in the nation's need for raw materials, and, as the Americans say, has "jumped in," with golden results. Hence it may easily happen that the man with a handbarrow, to whom a householder sold his old empty bottles before the war, has become a capitalist, and possibly bought the very houses in which his customer lives.

FORTUNES OUT OF TRIFLES.

As an example of some of the ways in which small men are now waxing rich we may mention the case of a man who had the shrewdness to notice that Tate's sugar cases, and similar wooden goods, which before the war could be purchased for a few pence from one's grocer or oilman, were now fetching almost as many shillings. Even some months ago a sugar packing case cost 3s. 6d., and they are now probably more expensive still. The speculator to whom we refer accordingly bought up all the cases he could lay his hands upon, retelling them at a considerable profit, with the result that he built up a very substantial business.

For ingenuity, however, the following equally true instance probably bears off the palm. As to the propriety of the proceeding, we express no opinion. Equally with packing cases, socks are now at a premium; so a certain individual bought up all the socks he could purchase. His object was, however, twofold, his main idea being to collect and resell in quantity the leavings of any commodities that had been filled into the socks. He employs a staff of girls, whose duty it is to turn inside out the socks as they are brought in. The leavings of sugar, or whatever the commodity may be, are carefully sorted for collection and resale. The bags are then mended and cleaned up and also resold, and by this simple method the man has amassed a fortune. Recently his affluence was such that he was able to invest in War Bonds to the extent of some thousands of pounds.

Some idea of the extent of which this profiteering is being conducted may be gathered from a perusal of the advertisement columns of the daily Press. In one issue of a contemporary may be seen advertisements by people who are ready to purchase every conceivable article—from bottles to boots and from scrap tin to tricycles. An auctioneer "requires immediately whole house furniture." "Cardboard, strawboard, millboard wanted in large quantities," reads another advertisement, and good prices are offered in another for office furniture, safes, and typewriters.

QUARTER-DAYS NO TERROR.

One of the lines in which the war has exercised its "Vice Versa" influence is a marked degree in the furniture removal trade. In pre-war days, the contractor who undertakes to move one's goods and household goods had cause to dread the approach of the "quarter-days," as it meant a time of special pressure. Now, however, the quarter-days have no terror for the furniture remover, for he is simply an autocrat of the most unblinking type, and moves people when it suits him. Quarter-days no longer have any terror for him. As a matter of fact, his business has changed as well as his rates, which are trouble-shooters of "pre-war times." His profits are now derived far more from storing people's furniture than from moving it. So many homes have been given up owing to the head of the house having to join the Army that the furniture removers have been hard put to it to find storage capacity. They have consequently rented empty houses for the period of the war, paying the landlord his full rent. As they charge for storage at so much a lot, and by skillful packing can often stack two or three lots in a room, the furniture removers make the best of the rent three times over.

JAPANESE PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Japanese prisoners in Germany, who are being released and repatriated, are being sent to the German coast by the Japanese Red Cross.

THE VICTORIES IN PALESTINE

HOW AMMAN WAS CAPTURED.

A despatch from Mr. W. T. Massey from Headquarters in Palestine, published in London, on September 28th, says—

General Allenby's army's pace does not slacken, although a portion of the force has advanced well over fifty miles. The supply question is one of paramount importance to an army going forward practically everywhere. The vast character of the victory can only be appreciated by a close study of the maps. This is not the place or the time to enter into details of the organization of the supply branch, but the efforts of the department were fully in keeping with all the other Staff work. Those of us who have seen what is going on at the front can declare that the problem was tackled with marvellous efficiency. All across the country we see columns of lorries and light cars carrying rations and fodder, camel-trains, huge lines of donkey transport, each in the place where its service can be best employed. The men's testimony is, perhaps, the best to hear, and there is not a single grouse at food shortage. In some places we have repaired the enemy railways, and the captured rolling stock is already carrying heavy supplies.

We are round to the west and south of the Sea of Galilee. At Semakh on the south the Turks fought with desperation and there was heavy street fighting to our advantage.

The Turkish Fourth Army, a portion of which has already been captured at Amman, seems in trouble. There is no time to take a breather in this whirlwind campaign. The temper of the men could not be better illustrated than by a Tommy's remark to me to-day: "Tired! No fresh as rain! Let's get on and hammer him for old England!"

I have just returned from witnessing the mounted men's triumphant capture of Amman, and can speak of the splendid handling of the troops in a country where Nature has raised enormous barriers against an attacking army. The Anzac Mounted Division, east of the Jordan, assisted by some infantry, including a battalion of British West Indians, whose gallant bayonet charge on the Jordan's banks won the admiration of Colonial veterans, knew the country, having made two dashings raids and inflicted damages on the Hejaz Railway. They drove the Turks and Germans out of Amman, through the presence of the Germans indicated what deep importance the enemy set upon this section of the line at a moment when General Allenby's plans have overwhelmed two Turkish armies in Palestine.

The Anzacs began a movement to harass the Turkish Fourth Army over the Jordan, and had to get across several miles of the flat under enemy observation, and enter the Gilead Mountain chain, which is almost impenetrable except for one pass to Es Salt. Until the pass was won only pack transport was possible. The cavalry moved up great tracks, and were in Es Salt on the 3rd (1st) day after operations began east of the Jordan.

"JERICHO JANE."

The enemy, fearing an advance against the town months ago, had made a strategic road west of Es Salt, and based his operations on it. All the approaches thereto were covered by many machine guns. The New Zealanders declined a frontal attack, got over Craig's Hill, threatened the enemy's flank, and compelled a retirement on the "road." There was much fighting at Es Salt. Between 500 and 700 prisoners were taken. The pass from the Jordan to Es Salt is strewn with the litter of Turkish camps and a lot of abandoned transport. In the bed of the stream running alongside the road lies "Jericho Jane," a lone rascal's rifle gun which for months has intermittently shelled Jericho and our defences west of the Jericho. She has made her last Turkish bark which was generally worse than her bite. The enemy tried to blow up the road, and if this had been successful it would have hindered our setting supplies, but only a portion of the charges exploded, leaving the roadway damaged but clear.

Here and on the Amman road from Es Salt there were many evidences of effective aerial bombing. Dead men and disabled Turkish cavalry and infantry, and accounting for a number of them. Several detachments of the prisoners were mounted on little wiry horses, very unlike our mounts, causing surprised interest as they passed through our lines. The right brigade made good progress, and at noon got into an excellent position southwest of Amman. The 1st brigade of Australian Light Horse likewise made energetic progress. A small party got across the railway north of Amman, and removed two rails, and a train approached from the south they saw it derailed. The troops got out and escaped in the hills, while our little demolition party walked away on the other side of the train.

New Zealand Mounted Rifles attacked the town, which lies in a hollow dominated by high hills. Our rapid movement in the mountains only permitted mountain artillery to be brought up for the attack. At three o'clock the New Zealanders rushed into the town, and as I looked over the ancient Citadel, prominent landmark, I saw the first green to the southward. It was followed by the main body, who forced the enemy who was chiefly halving on the right of his machine gun line from the scene through the town below him. The enemy's machine gunners were killed or captured, and the town was ours.

THE PENNINGTON STREET MURDER.

In Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe's Court.

Yesterday afternoon, evidence was taken from the wife of the principal tenant of No. 2, Pennington Street, who deposed to having been called away from her work at the tobacco factory by her daughter at 3 p.m. on November 9 last, and returning home, witness went to the first cubicle near the verandah. The first and second accused were sitting on the bed under the staircase. Looking into the cubicle, witness saw two forms lying in bed with a blanket over them. Lifting the blanket a little, witness saw the head and neck of the third accused and the deceased who were lying side by side. Witness noticed the deceased's face was discoloured and round his neck was the girdle (produced). The witness let down the blanket and left the cubicle. The accused all asked her to keep quiet, while the first accused held her by the left arm and said: "You must not say a word." Witness promised not to, and saying she had to return to the factory as she had only a quarter of an hour's leave, left the house. At the factory, witness telephoned to her husband who went for the police.

The case continued to-day. After a Chinese interpreter had read the statements made by the three accused at the Police Station, the first accused denied that he had said the deceased was their partner in business and had lost their money; what he said was that the deceased was an opium dealer and had lost money.

The second accused: "I did not say the third accused murdered the deceased."

Interpreter: "You did say he murdered the deceased; you pointed at the wide room in which he was."

The third accused: "I did not say I murdered the deceased; did I?"

Interpreter: "Yes, you beat your chest, and said: 'I killed Liang Sam.'"

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above Fund acknowledges gratefully the following contributions for the period ended December 3rd—

J. MacDonald	£10
P. P. Woodhouse	10
Staff, E. T. C.	16
"W. C. F."	30
W. J. Pringle	5
A. Denison	5
H. Hancock	10
F. W. Hamilton	5
A. Ritchie	10
H. A. Nesbit	5
R. Sedgwick	5
"C. D. W."	10
D. W. Birrell	10
G. E. Davidson	5
G. S. Archibald	10
A. Forbes	5
R. Sutherland	10
M. Humphreys	10
G. E. Stewart	10
J. H. Brister	5
G. Grant-Smith	3
J. C. Nixon	3
"A. Friend"	10
F. A. Wells	5
F. A. Wells	5
Mr. Justice Comper	5
P. C. Potts	5
P. S. Cassidy	5
M. Maas	5
E. G. Crapnell	10
W. A. Butterfield	10
G. M. Young	5
A. Galloway	5
Ross Thomson	10
J. W. Taylor	5
H. F. Campbell	5
W. A. Bowley	50
Staff, As. Pet. Co.	50
G. Hastings	5
H. Young	10
Total	£895

* Donation; others, monthly subscriptions.

HONGKONG'S "OUR DAY" EFFORT.

The following telegram has been received from Lord Stanley, London, addressed to H. E. the Governor—

"Please accept and convey to officers and members of Hongkong War Charities Committee profound gratitude of British Red Cross for magnificent response to 'Our Day' appeal from Hongkong—STANLEY (British Red Cross)."

and gave many signs of welcome. Many prisoners were captured.

The work of the Anzacs in this difficult region was highly creditable. They have borne a heavy share in the defence of the Jordan Valley during the tremendous heat of summer, which left no mark on their physique. Their spirits are wonderful, and their enthusiasm at taking part in General Allenby's army's great victory is a fine display of patriotism. When I told them that some of their Australian comrades had made a dash for the front line, and were being held up by the enemy, they showed a marked interest, and at once they started to march forward.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LTD.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION AND INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of this Company by Messrs. Shaw, James & Co., general managers—

Dear Sir (or Madam), As foreseen in the Chairman's report at the annual meeting of the 30th October 1917, and as further referred to in the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting on the 28th November last, your General Managers, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, now recommend that the Company be reconstructed and its capital increased. The desirability of the reconstruction fully appears in the speeches of the Chairman above referred to, copies of which are enclosed.

A print of the notice convening the first extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of passing the necessary resolutions in connection with the proposed reconstruction is sent herewith. The resolutions will be found set out in the notice.

The rights of the shareholders in the present Company, after reconstruction, will be to receive a Five Dollar share in the new Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each share in the present Company held by them and to a preferential allotment co-extensive with their shareholding in the present Company in respect of the shares to be issued by the new Company for cash. It is anticipated that the great majority of the shareholders of the present Company will desire to avail themselves of this right to subscribe for cash shares in the new Company. In so far as this right may not be taken advantage of, an opportunity to subscribe for the surplus shares will be given to those shareholders who exercise their right to subscribe for cash shares.

The China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., the holders of the debentures issued by the Company, have agreed to accept debentures in the new Company in substitution for the existing debentures.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to point out that the resolution for winding-up is a purely technical one, and that, if effecting what is desired, and will not involve any disturbance of the business, since the new or reconstructed Company will step into the shoes of the existing Company, as from the 1st August, 1918.

A copy of the agreement referred to in the resolutions, and the proposed Memorandum and Articles of the new Company, can be inspected at any time at the office of the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Hartley.

The resolutions, if passed, will be submitted to the shareholders for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting of the Company, which will be subsequently convened.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1918.

WANTED—A MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Let us, says a leading writer of the day, take some of the matters to which we can devote our energy in the years ahead. In England probably our most pressing problem is the grim evil. No matter what the cost, sooner or later, we have got to pull down hundreds of square miles of the poor districts in our big cities. If we want a healthy race, and the War has opened the eyes of many in this respect—we must house our people decently. Our cities must be garden-cities, and every citizen in this little island must have as his birthright a fair share of air and sunshine, and leisure to enjoy them. This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England, this land of each dear soul, this dear, dear land. This land of ours, so dear to us that it hurts us when we think of the dark lives of many millions of the toilers in our cities. We must alter this. In the future, every child born in these islands must be given a fair chance. No "many millions" world of exports and imports should not be our standard for gauging national prosperity, but rather the number of happy homes and healthy children in our land. It has taken us till the present year to discover the urgent need of a Ministry of Health.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. Geo. P. Lamport has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, on

FRIDAY, the 13th day of Dec., 1918.

at 12 o'clock noon at his sale rooms Duddell Street.

The valuable Leasehold property registered at the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 289 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 177 Queen's Road East.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A FINE Well-trained RIDING HORSE, for particulars apply to "SUN" c/o "CHINA MAIL OFFICE."

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

WE HAVE This Day been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, in Hongkong, and are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings and Merchandise at Current Rates.

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO. Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For Account of the Concerned), ON

SATURDAY, the 7th Dec., 1918, commencing at 12.30 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A few rolls of WIRE POULTRY NETTING (New).

Each 150 feet by 4 feet, 1 1/2 Mesh. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1918.

(For account of the concerned.)

ON TUESDAY, the 10th Dec., 1918, commencing at 3.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows—

Chestnut Sofa and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Bed and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Tea Table, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

ALSO—

One Belder's plate Camera by Watson & Son, London, fitted with special rapid Rectilinear Lens in good condition (cost 10 guineas) Film and Plate Carriers.

AND

One 12 Bore Hammer Gun by Army and Navy Store, London, in good condition, Lady's Bicycle (new).

(Full particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1918.

(For account of the concerned), ON

TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Consignment of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

ALSO

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers). Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 4, 1918.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

FURNISHING FABRICS

JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES

A SPLENDID RANGE TO SELECT FROM

TAFETTAS

CASEMENT CLOTHES

ALL SHADYS AND WHITE BORDERS

FANCY MUSLINS

IN ARTISTIC PATTERNS

LACE CURTAINS

NEW DESIGNS

VITRAGE

BRISE BISE NETS

PAINTY AND INEXPENSIVE

PRICES MODERATE AND INEXPENSIVE

Lane, Crawford & Co.

NEW COLUMBIA DODGE-DECK DANCE RECORDS JUST RECEIVED

A 2387	OVER THREE WATSON HITS	ONE STR	FOX TROT
A 2391	OH JOHNNY OH SHE'S JUST LIKE YOU	ONE STR	FOX TROT
A 5967	HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY HONGKONG JO	ONE STR	FOX TROT
A 5851	PRETTY BABY WALKING THE DOG	ONE STR	FOX TROT
A 5934	HELLO MY DEARIE OHING OHING	ONE STR	FOX TROT

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD
TEL. 1322 11, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL

REMINGTON, MONARCH AND SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED

MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL. Telephone 1188.

AGENTS IN POONCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

FANCY PERFUMES, SAU DE COLOGNE, TOILET SOAPS, MANICURE SETS

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 000.

Old Tom Gin

PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE DUTY PAID \$25

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE PRICE & CO. LTD

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

COMMERCIAL

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION.

Reporting the rubber auction at Singapore on November 29th, the agents there for Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. telegraph—

No. 1 smoked sheet—\$0.73 per lb. equivalent to 18.8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 2 rope—\$0.76 per lb. equivalent to 18.8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady, but quiet. Offered 5,910 tons sold 1,190 tons.

Messrs. Meyer & Messrs. Singapore report that their auction last week showed prices of \$0.74 to \$0.75 for pale crepe and \$0.74 to \$0.80 for smoked sheet, the tendency of the market being easier. The closing price for smoked sheet was \$0.72.

Messrs. Barlow & Co.'s weekly rubber circular, dated Singapore November 7, states—

During the interval between the sales and the auctions which closed this morning, the market has gradually strengthened, and prices have advanced slightly. This was apparent yesterday, fairly strong and improved up to the interval but on the resumption the market fell away and values declined about 3 cents. Today, however, there was a recovery but prices did not reach those of yesterday.

Ribbed Smoked Sheet—During yesterday morning 67½ cents was paid for this grade, an advance on the week of ½ cent. As mentioned above this price was not maintained, the best obtainable this morning was 58 cents.

Fine Pale Crepe—There was a very varied demand for this grade. At times the market was strong and 7½ cents was paid for one parcel, an advance of 7 cents. By noon, however, the market was only offering 66 cents. The true market, however, is probably firm at round about 70 cents.

Other Grades—There was a limited inquiry for clean brown crepe, which was sold at 54½ cents according to quality. Fine plain smoked sheet rose 5 cents, and plain unsmoked sheet from 38½ to 51 cents. A few parcels of scraps were taken up from 18½ to 24 cents.

The total quantity catalogued amounted to 1,145 tons of which 1,020 tons were offered and 695 tons sold.

The following shows the range of values in Straits currency, with sterling equivalents in London based on war risk at 10 per cent, and exchange at 24 per cent. For freight add 50d. add 2d. per lb. to this sterling equivalent.

Ribbed Smoked
Fine 65-67½ 1/10-1/10
Ribbed Ordinary to Good 58½-64½ 1/5-1/8
Plain Smoked 56 1/8
Unsmoked 38½-57 1/1-1/7
Cupwashings
Crepe
Fine Pale (Thin) 68-70½ 1/10-2/10
Pale to Good 48-64½ 1/4-1/3
Fine Brown 38½-48 1/10-1/10
Good Brown 30-38 1/10-1/10
Dark 27-33 1/8-1/11
Bark 19-28 1/8-1/9
Scraps
Virgin and Pressed 19-20 1/8-1/8
Loose 18½-24 1/8-1/8

RUBBER OUTPUT.

Rubber company directors will be interested to read, in the chairman's speech at the Kota Bharu meeting yesterday, reported elsewhere, that a telegram from the Straits states it is considered undesirable to proceed further with restrictions and the fixing of prices, in view of the armistice, to restrict plantation output.

TEXTILES FROM NETTLES AND FROM PEAT.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, an exhibition was held recently of a textile made from a nettle plant, which, it is estimated, is of great shortage of raw material for the textile industry, is of considerable interest.

In the department for ready-made stuffs were found table-cloths, napkins, and towels, in most attractive patterns. The nettle cloth is snow-white, pliable, and pleasant to the touch, and the cotton and linen stuffs for underclothing, bed sheeting, etc.

A more artistic made of unbleached nettle stuff, patterned to be made of coloured and uncoloured stair carpets, curtain, etc. were shown, and a heavy rope were woven of nettle fibre.

A couple of exhibits indicate that almost all the material is utilized. Some is ground for fodder and some is used in the paper industry. All of this is Danish industry.

The Danish Nettle Association has 15 travelling exhibits, showing throughout the country. The people in the different districts are taught how to prepare the nettle for delivery to the factory.

In Sweden and also in Denmark experiments have been carried on for some time in the manufacture of cloth from peat, and a Danish factory has produced the first pieces of this cloth, which, according to a Danish newspaper, looks well, and of a greyish color, and is not so very different in appearance from woolen cloth. It is made of 75 per cent peat and 25 per cent woolen waste. It is the intention to start several such factories where the raw material is easily obtainable.

The patent has been sold recently to several foreign countries, including Norway, where similar fact has probably been started. It is the idea to use the peat as a substitute for woolen cloth. The peat is a very important material, and may also be made. At an exhibition lately held at Göteborg, Sweden, there were shown knitting machines in use making hosiery from peat yarn.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a cough that you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The first preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

ALL CHEMISTS.

Price 1/6 and 1/3.

SHANGHAI VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

BANQUET TO RETURNED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The celebrations of the week and came to a successful conclusion with a banquet to the returned officers and men at the Astor House, a function on which those responsible for the arrangements are to be heartily congratulated.

The ballroom of the Astor House was laid with tables and a very large number of guests were seated beneath the most effective of decorations. There were soldiers and sailors present of most of the Allied nationalities, men who bore on their sleeves the insignia of the wounded of war, proud ribbons showing the service they had seen or medals for some meritorious deed or other. The attendance was very fairly called a brilliant assembly of men with deeds to their credit.

Mr. Dr. Siffert, the Belgian Consul-General, presided; and there were also present all the other Allied Consuls and representatives of the principal municipal activities of Shanghai. A pleasing feature was the arrangement of the seating, for there was none, and everyone sat wherever he pleased. British sailors rubbed shoulders with French soldiers to the great enjoyment of both.

There was only one toast given during the evening—the comprehensive toast of "The Rulers of the Allies," proposed by the chairman, after which the Allied national anthems were played.

The speech of the evening was that of Major Aspland of the R.A.M.C., who described how he was taken prisoner by the Austrians in Serbia. He contrasted the treatment he received at their hands with that which he afterwards received from the Germans. He spoke of the heroic fight of the Serbians in defence of land, to regain their native country and to add point to his remarks, told how they entered the war with 400,000 strong and a fortnight ago entered Belgrade with only 30,000 men. The Major also made most sympathetic reference to Russia. He exhorted his hearers to remember what that country had done in the early part of the war and how, but for them, the whole face of the world might have been altered. He said that Russia had not come in for her proper share of recognition in the rejoicings over the signing of the armistice and said that there millions of Russians loyal to all that the Allies were fighting for.

Then, during the dancing, there were various musical items.

These, with dancing, carried a most enjoyable evening into the early hours of the morning and the guests all voted it was an extremely pleasant function.

RECEPTION AT MARINE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

At a reception held at the Marine Engineers' Institute, Mr. W. T. Bissett, President of the Club, supported by Mr. John Prentice, Honorary President, opened the proceedings by calling upon all present to sing the British National Anthem.

In the opening remarks Mr. Bissett said how proud we all were of the brilliant victories of all the Allied forces all over the world, of the pride we felt to-day as Britons of the part our navy, army, air force, and last but not least, the mercantile marine, had taken in this great war.

How all forces had fought a clean fight from beginning to end. In further remarks, Mr. Bissett referred to the fact that out of a membership of 300, the Marine Engineers' Institute had 150 members serving with the Forces.

M. Wilken, Consul-General for France, then paid a great tribute to the British Army in general and especially to the Scottish Regiments, with whom he had come in personal contact on many occasions.

There were several other speakers, including Major Miners, who paid a just tribute to the Mercantile Marine, and thanked the Shanghai men for what they had done in Mesopotamia, and also for the assistance given to him by the different Dock Companies in Shanghai by selecting men to serve there.

Major Aikman, R.A.M.C., in proposing the toast of the Service, made a very interesting speech, recalling how one little country had suffered in this war, and the great part she had taken in it. He gave facts and figures to show that Serbia had suffered more in comparison than any other combatant. He also spoke of the situation in Russia, his address being followed with keen attention and interest.

Mr. Cook spoke of the work of the Navy, and the wonderful work of the engineers in all expeditions, and Mr. C. M. Bain, on behalf of the guests, gave thanks for the entertainment. Mr. A. W. Branson also gave a brief speech, and his proceedings terminated with the singing of the "Marseillaise" and the British National Anthem.

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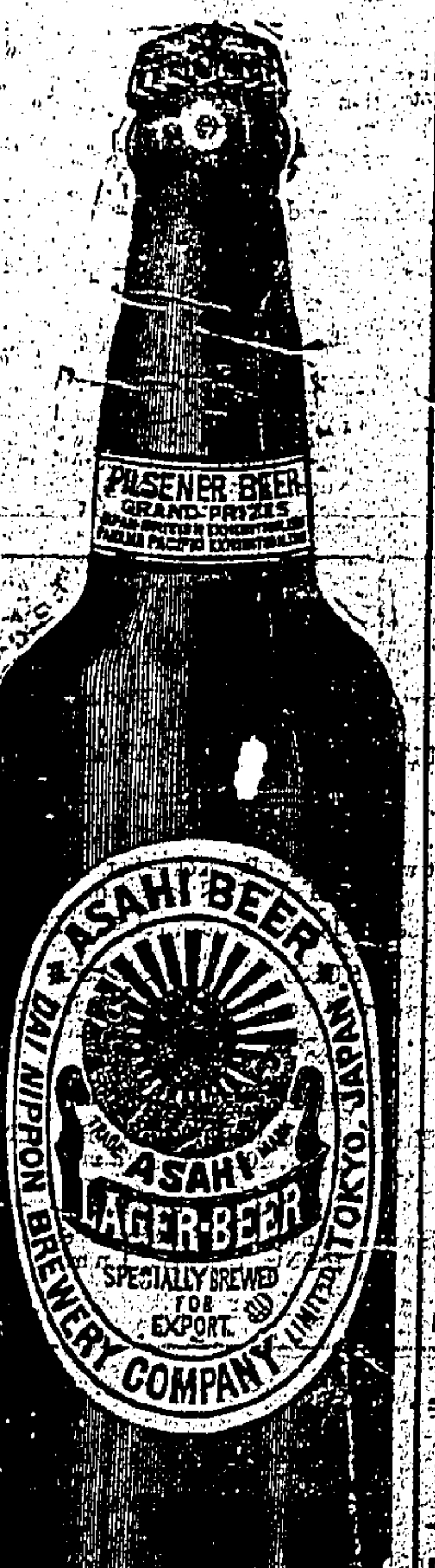
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LAWYERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A BRITISH POLITICAL FREQUENT-MENON.

(By T. H. S. Scott.)

"Done with a promptitude and effect characteristic of and irrefragable to the gentleman of the long robe" was Disraeli's comment in the February of 1874 on the help rendered by a then rising barrister and Church of England speaker in securing the return of the seventh Duke of Marlborough's third son for the family seat, Lord Randolph Churchill, than a young man of twenty-five, fresh from Mexico, Oxford, had never attempted a public speech before confronting the Woodstock electors at an afternoon meeting. Seated with a species of stage fright, or overcome by the novelty of the situation, he could only get out a few words and abruptly retire. His local manager at once telegraphed to the Conservative headquarters in London: "Send down at once the greatest and easiest man you have to address at an evening meeting." The future Sir Edward Clarke of those days had not then made his name a household word by causes, celebrated like the Penge and the Baccarat case; he had, however, the same sort of personal reputation as that which, in an earlier age, won by clever youths at the Eton, "Pop" or at the Oxford or Cambridge Unions, was supposed to open for them the doors of St. Stephen's. Edward Clarke, in other words, had distinguished himself, not only at various debating societies in town or country, as well, of course, as at the Surrey Sessions, but in the various platforms of the Church Defence Institute. At the date, therefore, of the Woodstock incident his early return to Parliament was expected. It came on Valentine's Day, 1880, some ten years after another of Edward Clarke's deeds, Douglas Straight, had secured Shrewsbury, the constituency since 1841 unsuccessfully contested by Disraeli himself.

AN OLD FREQUENT-MENON.

These two gentlemen of the long robe, to revive the Disraelian nomenclature, persisted in to the last, were therefore contemporaries in the manufacture of Statute law, as they had been in the Law Courts themselves; and there may still be left some who can recall a pretty compliment paid them by their great chief on their personal qualifications for over-coming any effect of prejudice that might still lurk in their corners against lawyers as M.P.s. Between the fourteenth and the eighteenth centuries the two classes of men by whom the popular Chamber seemed to fear being swamped were contractors and lawyers. Throughout the Stuart period Lincoln's Inn and the Temple were the recognised training grounds for the smaller country gentlemen who established the supremacy of the elective House. Nothing followed half-hearted attempts periodically to exclude them by reviving certain alleged provisions of Edward III. In feudal times the complaint grew that the gentleman learned in the law used their place in the Commons to secure more than their due share of the loaves and fishes.

The laymen of the Assembly complained that their legal colleagues, valued a seat, even the Speakership itself, as a stepping-stone to lucrative and ex-Palatine position. When these ambitions were not limited by the Woolstack or Keppelship of the Great Seal, the long robe gentlemen had so keen an eye for emolument as habitually to overlook their duty to their constituents and to the nation in their place at Westminster. Even Victorian days were not quite free from murmurs of conventional and irrational prejudice against the new-comer of the Commons from his chambers near Chancery-lane. Sir William Harcourt, not more by his fine estate ability than his gradually acquired self-discipline and restraint, completely lived down this feeling and became a Parliamentary favourite. A little later two famous Whigs, the surviving Lord Salisbury and the late Lord James of Hereford, during their knightly time on the green leather benches, provided the legal backbone of the coming century, which has already provided us with two Prime Ministers, found in different departments of the legal calling.

To-day this long robe continues more in evidence before the Speaker than ever. In the home foreign record Sir Edward Carson and Sir F. E. Smith will be played high in the official list. Not far from them will come Sir Ernest Pollock, those most brilliant among advocates, Sir John Simon and Sir George Cave. Both of these are exceptions to something like a general rule with lawyers in the House. The nineteenth century, Sir Henry James and Sir R. T. Field, the brightest among social talkers, seldom or never uttered the business or added to the value of debate by any special display of sagacity of brilliancy. This is just what Sir John Simon, now temporarily withdrawn, and Sir George Cave have never failed to do. Their influence has not been lost on the ruling generation of their profession. At present, therefore, the prospects and position of the long robe in the Representative Chamber are unusually good.

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POST OFFICE

Telegraphic Communication with Western Light House interrupted since 7.30 p.m. Nov. 26.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will be returned to the sender from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of China, Vietnam, Tonkin, Siam, and Borneo in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brithra, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 8 o'clock on the previous evening.

THURSDAY, 5th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUI-YANG, 5th 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KAI-FUNG, 5th 3 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per TAI-SANG, 5th Dec, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.

South Africa and India via Durban, Bombay, Aden, Port Tewfik, and Europe via Suez—Per CHUN-SANG, 6th Dec, Registration 9.45 a.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 5th Dec, at 5 p.m.

Japan via Moji—CHIYO MARU, 6th Dec, 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 6th Dec, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 6th Dec, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th December.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHUW, 7th Dec, 8 a.m.

Chefoo—Per KWEILIN, 7th Dec, 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 8th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMATUSA MARU, 8th Dec, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th December.

Shanghai and North China—Per SING-GAN, 10th Dec, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 13th Dec, 1 p.m.

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, December 4, 1918.

On London—Bank, Wire—2/4

On demand—2/4 1/2

30 days sight—2/4 1/2

4 months sight—2/4 1/2

Credita 4 months sight—2/5 1/2

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On demand—22 1/2

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On Manila—On demand—180 1/2

On Shanghai—On demand—100 1/2

On Yokohama—On demand—140 1/2

Gold Leaf 100 fine (per 100)—42 1/2

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WEATHER REPORT

December 4, 1918. No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and decreased slightly over the North China Sea. The anticyclone has moved eastward, and the monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Hainan, but will continue to blow freely over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.00 inches, against an average of 82.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th December: N.E. winds, moderately fine. 1. Hongkong (Channel) N. winds, fresh to moderate.

2. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamou: The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table screen below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Adam's Bay. Trial during the years 1902-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level. To obtain the depth of water on the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamou add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

December 5th to 11th, 1918.

Day	Hour	High Water	Low Water
Thurs	5	11.1	1.1
Thurs	6	11.2	1.2
Thurs	7	11.3	1.3
Thurs	8	11.4	1.4
Thurs	9	11.5	1.5
Thurs	10	12.0	1.6
Thurs	11	12.1	1.7
Thurs	12	12.2	1.8
Thurs	13	12.3	1.9
Thurs	14	12.4	2.0
Thurs	15	12.5	2.1
Thurs	16	13.0	2.2
Thurs	17	13.1	2.3
Thurs	18	13.2	2.4
Thurs	19	13.3	2.5
Thurs	20	13.4	2.6
Thurs	21	13.5	2.7
Thurs	22	14.0	2.8
Thurs	23	14.1	2.9
Thurs	24	14.2	3.0

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 4, 1918.—a.m.

	Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Wind Force
	Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Manamuro	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Hakodate	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Tokio	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Kochi	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Nagasaki	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Kobe	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Osaka	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Naha	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Ishijima	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Bonin Island	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Wellfleet	6 a.m.	30.33	34	79	SE	4
	Hankow	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Changchun	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Kinkiang	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	—	—
	Changsha	6 a.m.	30.34	68	95	SE	4
	Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.39	59	73	SE	4
	Guangzhou	6 a.m.	30.18	60	82	SE	4
	Shenyang	6 a.m.	30.18	60	82	SE	4
	Amoy	6 a.m.	30.18	60	82	SE	4
	Swatow	6 a.m.	30.18	60	82	SE	4
	Taihu	6 a.m.	30.14	64	90	SE	4
	Taichung	6 a.m.	30.10	67	—	SE	4
	Tainan	6 a.m.	30.06	61	—	SE	4
	Koelun	6 a.m.	30.02	72	—	SE	4
	Peasadores	6 a.m.	30.10	54	—	SE	4
	Centra	6 a.m.	30.17	65	87	SE	4
	San Francisco	6 a.m.	30.11	65	84	SE	4
	Gap Rock	6 a.m.	30.08	61	89	SE	4
	Macao	6 a.m.	30.08	61	89	SE	4
	Wuchow	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	SE	4
	Fukoh	6 a.m.	30.1	51	—	SE	4
	Hankow	6 a.m.	30.10	68	80	SE	4
	Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.60	70	—	SE	4
	Toumae	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	St. James	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Aparr	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Dagupan	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Manila	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Legaspi	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Tagbayan	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Hilo	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Surigao	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Guan	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4
	Labuan	6 a.m.	30.85	73	—	SE	4